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VOL. XVI No. 10.

## JAPS IN I. W. W.

LATTER PROVES ITS INTERNATIONALITY BY ORGANIZING THE FORMER.

The Seattle Japanese Evening Newspaper Commands Act—Truly Declares Workers Are Workers, Regardless of Color—No Excuse for Cry of Scab Where Exclusion Is Practiced.

Seattle, Wash., May 22.—I send you the following letter and translation for publication, as I deem them of interest to your wage slave readers.

J. H. Walsh,  
Organizer for I. W. W.

Seattle, May 17, 1906.

Mr. J. H. Walsh,  
Dear sir:—Enclosed please find the translation of an article which appeared in the local Japanese paper about the I. W. W. I ought to have sent it to you yesterday as I promised, but I have been so busy that I had only a few spare moments last night to translate the same.

I will surely attend your gathering on Sunday night.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) H. S. Tsuruhara.  
15 Aloha street.

(Translated from the Local Japanese Evening Paper, "The North American Times.")

### A NOTICEABLE MOVEMENT.

It is quite gratifying to note that the relations between the United States and Japan are becoming closer and more friendly year by year. The Japanese will remember the sympathy and favor which the United States extended to Japan during the time of the war with Russia. They also materially helped the famine stricken inhabitants of northern Japan who are still suffering. When recently the great disaster occurred in San Francisco, the Japanese Government and its people contributed quite an amount of relief fund for the sufferers. Thus two nations are helping each other in distress. But, does such friendly connection exist between the American and Japanese laborers in this country? We feel sorry to notice that there are various movements on the side of the white workers to exclude the Japanese from this soil. This "exclusion business" is natural, because the American workers think when thousands of Orientals bring cheap labor here they may happen to lose their employment. Therefore, it may be called the "self-protection" of the white workers. It is very unreasonable when these union laborers say that the Japanese are satisfied with a cheaper wage and are willing to work longer hours for it. Although some Japanese work for cheaper wages, they are not satisfied with them. Indeed, they want the same amount as the others, but as they have no organization among them to fight against the capitalists, nor do the unions of the white workers allow them to join, the poor Japanese are compelled to work for cheaper pay.

If the white workers, without noticing this reason on the side of the Japanese, try to exclude them entirely from the labor market by a mere motive of jealousy of a different race, it will not only do no good to them, but may result in breaking the friendly tie which exists between the two nations.

Though there are every sort of workers here, white, yellow, brown, red and black, they are workers just the same. Should the American worker really regard everybody as a brother, they ought to think of some way to make favorable terms with the Oriental laborers and not try to repeat the vain attempt to exclude them, abusing, disputing each other.

A few days ago, two men who represent the I. W. W. called on the Times office, informing us that they are proposing to hold a mass meeting of laborers at 115 Occidental avenue on May 20, (Sunday) at 8 p. m. The special feature of the gathering is that every worker, no matter whether he is Japanese or Chinese, is invited. Here he can raise his voice and express his opinion. To promote the rights and happiness of the workers they have the intention to make the function a grand success so that the I. W. W. will finally become the most powerful labor organization in the world. In the American history of labor there has never been such an union that may contain the laborers of every nationality in its membership. It

is our hope and belief that it may rapidly grow stronger and maintain itself as a factor to promote the interests of the Industrial Workers of the World.

At this juncture we urge upon our brothers from Japan to consider the matter earnestly and those who believe in it should join it at once. This new organization does not exclude you as others do, but they heartily welcome you to join. Don't lose this chance. This is the movement by which you will establish a solid foundation on this continent.

### TRUTHFUL THOMAS.

Challenged to Debate by the Cleveland Industrial Council.

Cleveland, O., May 23.—Enclosed please find clipping from the Cleveland citizen of March 24; also a copy of the challenge which was sent by registered mail to Harry D. Thomas, both of which speak for themselves.

Since the gentleman was not heard from up to date, it was decided to have the matter published.

We therefore respectfully ask that you cause the matter to be published in The People.

For the Committee,  
Fraternally yours,  
Fred Brown.

(Enclosure)

### THE SAME OLD TACTICS.

The individuals engaged in organizing the so-called Industrial Workers of the World have apparently adopted the disreputable methods of the S. L. P. by attempting to destroy the efforts made by the trades unions in combining the unorganized, instead of devoting their attention to organizing those outside of the labor movement. The means used by this gang is to wait until the local unions have gone to the expense of hiring halls for open or mass meetings, advertising same, etc., and then attend those meetings for the purpose of distributing their literature, and, if possible, get some sorehead among the number to point out some petty mistake that may have been made by the union in the past, and by dirty innendos create the impression that the union is no good now and that they and they alone are the only holy, simon pure (because they have never been tried) that can do anything to benefit the unorganized worker.

That these disreputable methods discourage the non-union man from becoming a member, not only of the trade union, but also of their own organization, these disruptors apparently cannot understand, and, as their chief advisers are the same old S. L. P. gang, there is no means of convincing them otherwise.

My advice to the local unions, when this gang appears and attempts to disturb any of their meetings, is to kick them into the street bodily, as it is about the only method by which they can be taught ordinary common sense.

H. D. Thomas.

(Copy of Challenge)

CLEVELAND INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL  
Industrial Workers of the World.

193 Champlain Street  
Cleveland, O., April 13th, 1906.

Mr. Harry D. Thomas, Business Agent  
United Trades and Labor Council,  
426 Superior street, City.

Dear Sir:—Our attention has been called to a most scurrilous and unwarranted attack on the Industrial Workers of the World, which appeared over your signature in the Cleveland Citizen under the date of the 24th of March.

The assertions you make are characterized with the usual pure and simple disregard for truth, particularly where you state that we have striven to "destroy the efforts made by the trades unions in combining the unorganized instead of devoting attention to organizing those outside of the Labor Movement."

As a matter of fact we have and are now trying hard to organize that great army of workingmen who in many trades are kept outside the union because of the high initiation fees and other simple but not pure devices indulged in by you and your ilk, to make job monopolies. It is because we are organizing those outside that you are getting warm under the collar.

The working class of America is getting "next" to the assinine methods of pure and simpledom in dividing up Labor's forces into crafts and pitting one after another against the bosses to be hopelessly defeated.

Your closing sentence wherein you

of all headings with which capitalist papers have entitled their reports of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone outrage, none comes so near clinching the subject as the heading used by the St. Paul, Minn., "Daily News"—"Capital and Labor on Trial in Idaho." Even this heading is somewhat defective. The theater on which Capital and Labor are on trial through the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone affair is not Idaho merely, it is the whole territory of the United States. Barring this little defect, the title is perfection.

Capital is on trial. The trial began on the day when the three workingmen were secretly arrested upon obviously purjured papers; denied the right to be heard; denied the right of counsel; hurried to jail; taken out like the burglars' stolen goods at dark; rushed to a special train and carried out of the State. A dozen statutes were violated in the act;

the uncorroborated testimony of a self-confessed murderer, all at the inspiration of detectives with a reputation for perjury, all in the interest of the Mine Owners' Association, an organization convicted by its own spies of paying for the commission of crimes. It was the case of Capital in this affair.

It is on trial. Every day brings from the lips of its Goodings, its McDonalds and its other political agencies themselves further cumulative evidence of its moral and intellectual rottenness. The trial has proven that capitalist government is organized crime; it has proven that there is no limit to capitalist lawlessness; it has proven that, if civilization is to be saved from a holocaust of rapine and murder, with all the bands that hold society together snapped, the savior must come from some other quarter.

Labor is on trial. That trial also began with the initial felony of the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Civilization, Progress, is evolved

spent in the national Legislature on the railroad rates bill. Crime upon crime was fastened upon the railroad corporations. The crimes were shown to be, not "local," but "constitutional." Yet capitalism cried: "Hurry not; justice can not be secured illegally; that will work more harm in the end than good; let the wrongdoing railroads have all the guarantees that the law offers; let them not be convicted without trial!" At the same time that these homiletics were being read in behalf of Capital, and in the identical issues of the identical papers that struck such high moral notes, columns upon columns were devoted to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, convicting them offhand; pronouncing them guilty of all imaginable crimes—all upon the uncorroborated testimony of a self-confessed murderer, all at the inspiration of detectives with a reputation for perjury, all in the interest of the Mine Owners' Association, an organization convicted by its own spies of paying for the commission of crimes. It was the case of Capital in this affair.

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Civilization, Progress, is evolved

through order. Chaos can not be the mother of Progress. The conduct of capitalism was an invitation to the ushering in of Chaos. Labor understood its mission, the mission of putting an end to that social system which keeps mankind in perpetual turmoil, to that code of morals whose motto is the survival of fittest brute in brute surroundings. Labor refused the bait. Though exasperated at the outrage committed against it in the person of three of its leading men, it exercised that self-control that is the mark of conscious strength, conscious ascendancy and consciousness of goal.

"Light!" becomes its motto. It set its face to the spreading of correct information on the Colorado-Idaho affair. It stirred the country from end to end to mass meetings where the facts were rehearsed; it deluged the country with literature, documentary literature; it counteracted the false news published by capitalism; it raised the tone of the discussion by appealing to sense; and, from their cells,

the three prisoners themselves aided in the noble work by uttering the terse sentences—"They may murder us, they

can not murder the cause of the emancipation of the Working Class; there are plenty of Moyers, Haywoods and Pettibones in the camp of the proletariat to carry this fight to triumph, overthrow the capitalist political junk-shop and set up the workshop of the Working Class industrially organized."—That is the case of Labor, and that case is won now.

The formal trial will soon be on. The contemplated judicial murder is frustrated. The real criminals are actually pilloried. The trial will but drive a few more nails into their ears, fastening these more firmly to the cross-beam.

record as a Farley strike breaker lieutenant, when he organized men who had taken the places of striking workingmen in Denver, Colo. Later on again, on May 13, 1903, when brewery workers of Columbus, O., were engaged in a fierce conflict with the employers, when the strikers had to face, every day and night, the armed thugs of the Thiel Detective Agency, it was this self-same Pierce who betrayed the workers and accepted a gift from the employers; the same J. D. Pierce, who is again trying to make a record on those lines in Chicago as representative of the scab-producing organization, the American Federation of La-

bor.

But as horrible as these acts of crime in the labor movement were, all are outranked by the latest occurrence during a strike of wage earners in Youngstown, O. Honest workers, in rebellion against the master class, are to be whipped into submission by these strike breaker agents of the employing class.

Recently tanners and slaters of Youngstown, O., organized under the Industrial Workers of the World. They refused to be divided in the shops, working for the same employers, into four different national unions of the American Federation of Labor. The employers immediately counteracted this move by precipitating a conflict. All employees, including drivers, laborers, apprentices and water boys, walked out.

The fight was surely won. Thereupon the employers telegraphed for the scab agents of the American Federation of Labor. Four of these agents appeared immediately at the scene of battle. Tom Flynn, general organizer; M. O. Sullivan, general secretary of the A. A. of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers; P. Mulvihill, another fakir, and Stuart Reed, priest-machinist disorganizer, appeared at the command of the employers. In conference with these agents of the Farley strike breakers' organization, the employers SIGNED AN AGREEMENT

whereby they were to pay higher wages as demanded by the strikers, providing the latter could be forced to join the American Federation of Labor, or if they refused, their positions were to be filled by the last-named organization. The national officers of the American Federation of Labor were to supply the scabs.

These "leaders" of labor immediately started to import workers to fill the places of the strikers. AMONG THE STRIKERS ARE FIFTEEN COLORED WAGE EARNERS; but white men were brought to Youngstown by the criminals mentioned to take the places of the black men, whom the American Federation refuses to organize, yet expects of them not to take places of white men when the latter are compelled to strike. Here in this case WHITE MEN WERE EXPECTED TO SCAB AGAINST THE COLORED WORKERS.

But true to a natural instinct, to a glorious feeling of class solidarity, most of these imported workers refused to do the bidding of the fakirs; honest wage earners would not become criminals against their own people; they rebelled against being made scabs at the command of the self-appointed scab-producers, so to fill the coffers of the Farley lieutenants of the American Federation of Labor, who would sell the life blood of the unfortunate workers and grow rich and fat at the expense of the honest sons of toil. No longer are the workers going to be fooled by these criminal labor fakirs.

The strike breakers—Farley's agents—

(Continued on page 6.)

## YOUNGSTOWN STRIKE

STIRRING STATEMENT THEREON  
BY I. W. W. OFFICERS.

Scabbing Carried On by A. F. of L. Leaders  
Condemned as the Latest Manifestation of a Policy to Subjugate the Working Class in the Interests of the Capitalist Class—Rank and File Repudiate Action of Sullivan, Reed and Co.

Whereas, The acts of the capitalists are breeding among the workers a contempt for law by the unscrupulous use of the machinery of the government to deprive them of their liberty, and by their ruthless attempts to crush organized labor by the issuance of injunctions and the imprisonment of their officials; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, in mass meeting assembled, condemn this last and greatest stroke of capitalistic anarchy by the violation of the cardinal rights guaranteed the American citizen by the constitution of the United States, and brand as traitors the chief executives of Colorado and Idaho, and base tools of that lawless corporation known as the Standard Oil Company; and, be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the Western Federation of Miners in their fight against oppression

and that we call upon all workingmen to use both the ballot and the strength of organized labor as the means of abolishing capitalist persecution; and, be it further

Resolved, That we do all we can to bring about the absolute unity of the working people by calling upon the wage workers of this country to strike at the ballot box in one great class conscious effort to realize justice and establish a true democratic commonwealth.

J. F. McGowan, Chairman; Henry Kummerfeld, Chas. E. Martinek, John Clarken, Chas. A. Langlois.

### ALTOONA'S UNORGANIZED

Car Shopmen Meet to Denounce Moyer-Haywood Outrage.

Altoona, Pa., May 12—I herewith forward \$14 towards the Moyer-Haywood Defence Fund, collected among the Altoona shopmen (Penna. R. R. Co.), also a set of resolutions, to show the rest of the world that, even if we have no organization here, we are on deck ready for any emergency along the lines of the class struggle. The resolutions were also introduced at the meeting of the Socialist Party local, and adopted.

Resolved, that Industrial Unionism can alone accomplish economic solidarity of Labor and pave the way for the abolition of wage slavery.

We stand prepared to furnish a hall and will advertise debate.

Be assured we shall cause your statement and our answer to be published broadcast.

The undersigned are duly authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the Industrial Council and would be pleased to meet you or your representatives to arrange for the debate.

Yours for Revolutionary Unionism,

Fred Brown, C. H. Althelz, and S. Fight,

Committee.

A Wage Slave.

Whereas, Chas. Moyer, Wm. D. Hay-

wood and Geo. Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, have been kidnapped from their homes in Denver, Colorado, and railroaded to the state of Idaho to answer the charge of murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg; and

Whereas, These men were placed at the helm to steer the ship of solidarity of the miners and the unification of the working class in general, away from the rocks of dissension and oppression that dominate society to-day; and

Whereas, It has been proven by documentary evidence that the crimes and depredations that were perpetrated in the mining regions were the work of the Pinkerton Detective Agency and Mine Owners' Association; and

Whereas, The capitalist class of Canada has, through its agents, the postal and custom departments, absolutely suppressed a paper, namely, "The Appeal to Reason," which has published the facts regarding the crimes of the capitalist class of Colorado and Idaho; and

Whereas, By this action it has been more than proven that capitalism is international; therefore, we, the wage workers of Toronto, in mass meeting assembled, are determined to show to the exploiters of labor in both the United States and Canada that the working class recognize no boundary line and know full well that an injury to one is an injury to all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the working class here assembled this 6th day of May, 1906, do strongly and emphatically condemn the outrages and dastardly acts of the international exploiting class, viz: Governor McDonald, of Colorado; Governor Gooding, of Idaho; A. B. Aylesworth, postmaster-general of Canada; and Wm. Paterson, minister of Canadian Customs, as willing tools for organized capital in such nefarious work; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to the local press and to the Daily and Weekly People and Socialist press in general for publication; and to the Governors of Colorado and Idaho, and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our moral and financial support in the legal defense of our imprisoned brothers.

Whereas, Chas. Moyer, Wm. D. Hay-

wood and Geo. Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, have been kidnapped from their homes in Denver, Colorado, and railroaded to the state of Idaho to answer the charge of murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg; and

# Elbert Parson's Appeal

OPEN LETTER ISSUED TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA FROM HIS PRISON CELL—ITS BEARING ON THE MAYER-HAYWOOD CASE

[The following appeal to the people of America, issued by A. R. Parsons from his prison cell in Chicago, Ill., in 1887, is reprinted upon request, and in the belief that it will throw a historic light on the methods now being pursued to murder, with the aid of the judiciary, three innocent men, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.]

Fellow citizens: As all the world knows, I have been convicted and sentenced to die for the crime of murder, the most heinous offense that can be committed. Under the forms of law, two courts, viz., the criminal and supreme courts of the State of Illinois, have sentenced me to death as an accessory before the fact, to the murder of officer Degan on May 4, 1886. Nevertheless I am innocent of the crime charged, and to a candid and unprejudiced world I submit the proof.

In the decision affirming the sentence of death upon me, the supreme court of the State of Illinois says: "It is undisputed that the bomb was thrown that caused the death of Degan. It is conceded that no one of the defendants threw the bomb with his own hands. Plaintiffs in error are charged with being accessories before the fact."

If I did not throw the bomb myself, it becomes necessary to prove that I aided, encouraged and advised the person who did throw it. Is that fact proven? The supreme court says it. The record says it is not. I appeal to the American people to judge between them.

The supreme court quoted articles from The Alarm, the paper edited by me, and from my speeches, running back three years before the Haymarket tragedy of May 4, 1886.

Upon said articles and speeches the court affirmed the sentence of death as an accessory. The court says:

"The articles in The Alarm were most of them written by the defendant Parsons, and some of them by the defendant Spies," and then proceeds to quote these articles. I refer to the record to prove that, of all the articles quoted, only one was shown to have been written by me. I wrote, of course, a great many articles for The Alarm, but the record will show that only one of the many quoted by the supreme court to prove my guilt as an accessory was written by me, and this article appeared in The Alarm December 6, 1884, one year and a half before the Haymarket meeting.

As to Mr. Spies, the record will show that during the three years I was editor of The Alarm, he did not write for the paper half a dozen articles. For proof as to this I appeal to the record.

The Alarm was a labor paper, and, as is well known, a labor paper is conducted as a medium through which working people can make known their grievances. The Alarm was no exception to this rule. I not only did not write "most of the articles", but wrote comparatively few of them. This the record will also show.

In referring to my Haymarket speech the court says: "To the men then listening to him he had addressed the incendiary appeals that had been appearing in The Alarm for two years." The court then quotes the "incendiary" article which I did write, and which is as follows: "One dynamite bomb properly placed will destroy a regiment of soldiers; a weapon easily made and carried with perfect safety in the pockets of one's clothing."

The record will show by referring to The Alarm that this is a garbled extract taken from a statement made by General Philip Sheridan in his annual report to congress. It was simply a reiteration of General Sheridan's statement that dynamite was easily made, perfectly safe to handle, and a very destructive weapon of warfare. The article in full as it appeared in The Alarm is as follows:

"Dynamite. The protection of the poor against the armies of the rich. In submitting his annual report November 10, 1884, General Philip Sheridan, commander of the United States Army, says: 'This nation is growing so rapidly that there are signs of other troubles which I hope will not occur, and which will probably not come upon us if both capital and labor will only be conservative. Still it should be remembered that destructive explosives are easily made, and that banks, United States sub-treasuries, public buildings, and large mercantile houses can be readily demolished, and the commerce of entire cities destroyed by an infuriated people with means carried with perfect safety to themselves in the pockets of their clothing.'

The editorial comment upon the above, as it appeared in The Alarm, is as follows: "A hint to the wise is sufficient. Of course General Sheridan is too modest to tell us that he himself and army will

be powerless in the coming revolution between the propertied and propertyless classes. Only in foreign wars can the usual weapons of warfare be used to any advantage. One dynamite bomb properly placed will destroy a regiment of soldiers; a weapon easily made and carried with perfect safety in the pockets of one's clothing. The first regiment may as well disband, for if it should even level its guns upon the workingmen of Chicago it can be totally annihilated."

Again the court says: "He (Parsons) had said to them (referring to the people assembled at the Haymarket) Saturday, April 24, 1886, just ten days before May 4, in the last issue of The Alarm that had appeared: 'Workingmen, to arms! War to the palace, peace to the cottage, and death to luxurious idleness! The wage system is the only cause of the world's misery. It is supported by the rich classes, and to destroy it they must be either made to work or die. One pound of dynamite is better than a bushel of ballots! Make your demand for eight hours with weapons in your hands to meet the capitalist bloodhounds—police and militia—in a proper manner.'

The record will show that this article was not written by me, but was published as a news item. By referring to the columns of The Alarm the following editorial comment appears attached to the above article, viz.: "The above handbill was sent to us from Indianapolis, Ind., as having been posted all over that city last week. Our correspondent says that the police tore them down where they found them."

The court, continuing says: "At the close of another article in the same issue he said: 'The social war has come, and whoever is not with us is against us.' Assistant State's Attorney Walker read this article to the jury, and at its conclusion stated that it bore my initials and was my article. It is a matter within the knowledge of everyone then present, that I interrupted him and called his attention to the fact that the article did not bear my initials and that I was not its author. Mr. Walker corrected his mistake to the jury.

Now these are the three articles quoted by the supreme court as proof of my guilt as an accessory in a conspiracy to murder officer Degan. The record will prove what I say. Now as to my speeches. All of them, with one exception, purporting to be my utterances at the Haymarket are given from the excited imagination and perverted memories of newspaper reporters. Mr. English, who alone took short hand notes and swore to their correctness, reports me as saying: 'It is time to raise a note of warning. There is nothing in the eight-hour movement to excite the capitalist. Don't you know that the military are under arms and a Gatling gun is ready to mow you down? Was this Germany, or Russia or Spain? [A voice: 'It looks like it!'] Whenever you make a demand for eight hours' pay, or increase of pay, the militia and deputy sheriffs and the Pinkerton men are called out, and you are shot and clubbed and murdered in the streets. I am not here for the purpose of inciting anybody, but to speak out—to tell the facts as they exist, even though it shall cost me my life before morning.'

Mr. English, continuing, said: "There is another part of it [the speech] right here. 'It behooves you, as you love your wife and children, if you don't want to see them perish with hunger, killed, or cut down like dogs on the street—Americans, in the interest of your liberty and independence, to arm, arm yourselves!'

This, be it remembered, is a garbled extract, and it is a matter of record that reporter English testified that he was instructed by the proprietor of his paper to report only the inflammatory portions of the speeches made at that meeting. Mayor Harrison, who was present and heard this speech, testified before the jury that it was simply "a violent political harangue," and did not call for his interference as a peace officer.

The speech delivered by me at the Haymarket, and which I repeated before the jury, is a matter of record and undisputed; and I challenge anyone to show therein that I incited anyone to acts of violence. The extract reported by Mr. English, when taken in connection with what preceded and what followed, can not be construed by the wildest imagination as incitement to violence.

Extracts from three other speeches alleged to have been delivered by me more than one year prior to May 4, 1886, are given. Two of these speeches were reported from the memory of the Pinkerton detective, Johnson. These are

of a reporter, who testifies that Spies had described to him the "czar" bomb and the men who were to use them, as follows:

"He spoke of a body of tall, strong men in their organization who could throw bombs weighing five pounds 150 paces. He stated that the bombs in question were to be used in case of conflict with the police or militia."

The court gives this sort of testimony as proof of the existence of a conspiracy to murder Degan. Wonderful crudity! To throw a five-pound bomb 150 paces or yards is to throw it 450 feet or one-quarter of a mile. Gulliver, in his travels among the Brobdingnagian race, tells of the giants he met, and we have also heard of the giants of Patagonia, but we did not know until now that they were Lilliputians as compared with the "Anarchist Swedes" of Chicago. The court proceeds to say: "While he (Parsons) was speaking, men stood around him with arms in their hands." The record, as quoted by the court, shows that only one man flourished a pistol, not a number of men. Again, the court says: "Most of the men were members of the armed sections of the international groups," thus making it appear that many of these men (when there was only one who was even alleged to have exhibited a pistol) were armed.

The court says: "Spies, Schwab, Parsons and Engel were responsible for the articles written and published by them as above shown. Spies, Schwab, Fielden, Parsons and Engel were responsible for the speeches made by them respectively, and there is evidence in the record tending to show that the death of Degan occurred during the prosecution of a conspiracy planned by the members of the International groups who read these articles and heard those speeches."

Now I defy any one to show from the record that I wrote more than one of the many articles alleged to have been written by me. Yet the supreme court says that I wrote and am responsible for all of them. Again, concerning the alleged speeches, they were reported by the Pinkerton detective, Johnson, who was, as the record shows, employed by Lyman J. Gage, vice-president of the First National bank, as the agent of the Citizens' Association, an organization composed of the millionaire employers of Chicago. I submit to a candid world if this hired spy would not make false reports to earn his blood money. Thus it is for speeches I did not make and articles I did not write I am sentenced to die, because the court "assumes" that these articles influenced some unknown and still unidentified person to throw the bomb that killed Degan. Is this justice?

The supreme court in affirming the sentence of death upon me, proceeds to give further reasons, as follows:

"Two circumstances are to be noted: First, it can hardly be said that Parsons was absent from the Haymarket meeting when he went into Zepf's hall. It has already been stated that the latter place was only a few steps north of the speakers' wagon, and in sight from it. We do not think that the defendant Parsons could escape his share of the responsibility for the explosion at the Haymarket because he stepped into a neighboring saloon and looked at the explosion through a window. While he was speaking, men stood around him with arms in their hands. Many of these were members of the armed sections of the international groups. Among them were men who belonged to the International Rifles, an organization in which he himself was an officer, and with which he had been drilling in preparation for the events then transpiring."

The records of the trial will show that not one of the foregoing allegations is true. The facts are these: Zepf's hall is on the north-east corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, just one block north of the speakers' wagon. The court says: "It was only a few steps north of the speakers' wagon." The court says further that, "it can hardly be said that Parsons was absent from the Haymarket meeting, when he was at Zepf's hall". If this is correct logic, then I was at two different places a block apart at the same instant. Truly, the day of miracles has not yet passed. Again, the record will show that I did not "step into a neighboring saloon and looked at the explosion through a window". It will show that I went to Zepf's hall, one block distant, and across Lake street, accompanied by my wife and another lady, and my two children (a girl of five and a boy of seven years of age), they having sat upon a wagon about ten feet from the speakers' wagon throughout my speech; that it looked like rain; that we had started home, and went into Zepf's hall to wait for the meeting to adjourn, and walk home in company with a lot of friends who lived in that direction. Zepf's building is on the corner, and opens on the street with a triangular door six feet wide. Myself and ladies and children were just inside the door. Here, while waiting for our friends and looking toward the meeting, I had a fair view of the explosion. All this the record will show.

The speech delivered by me at the Haymarket, and which I repeated before the jury, is a matter of record and undisputed; and I challenge anyone to show therein that I incited anyone to acts of violence. The extract reported by Mr. English, when taken in connection with what preceded and what followed, can not be construed by the wildest imagination as incitement to violence.

The record will show that, according to circumstances, a block is at one time "a few steps", or a "few steps" is "more than a block", as the case may suit. The logical as well as the imaginative faculties of the supreme court are further illustrated in a most striking manner by the credence of the court to the "yarn"

# Workingclass Misery

A REPLY TO TOM WATSON'S EDITORIAL ON "SOCIALISM AND ONE OF ITS GREAT BOOKS" SHOWS IT IS NOT AT ALL OVERDRAWN.

The following was submitted to Tom Watson's Magazine, and, for obvious reasons, rejected:

The novel "The Jungle", written by Upton Sinclair, may, or may not be "one of the great books on Socialism", according to who is the judge. The members of the Socialist Labor Party do not consider it so, nor do they look upon Sinclair as a full-fledged scientific Socialist. Be that as it may, my object in writing these lines is to review the criticism of "The Jungle" by the Editor of Watson's Magazine.

As stated by the Editor, Mr. Sinclair

has certainly drawn up a most power-

ful indictment against our present wage slave system.

Now has he, in the opin-

ion of a great majority of the produc-

ers of wealth, overdrawn the picture of

misery, want and woe, so universal

among the workers of the world, even

in these so-called prosperous times.

The life of the wage earner is sad and dreary,

from one year's end to the other, with

scarcely a gleam of light or even a sil-

ver lining to the ever lowering clouds to

inspire a hope for the future. As you

say, "dark, darker, darkest is the trend

of the narrative", and I do not consider

that the author is at fault in any way

for not "putting in an occasional burst

of sunlight." The life of a modern wage

slave is many times more dreary and de-

solate, than was that of the American

chattel slave. The latter was illiterate

and had never known what it meant to

be free and independent. True, he had to

work without being paid for it, but he

had no care for the future. Want, and

the fear of want, were unknown to him.

His food, clothing and shelter, such as

they were, were always supplied in

abundance. Sickness and accident did

not worry him, for they did not entail

any loss on him, and the best of medical

attendance was freely provided. In ad-

dition to this, he was of a different race,

a race without a history or ancestry and

but few traditions, all of which had a

tendency to make him more contented

with his lot.

But how is it with the wage slave

of to-day?

He is brought up and educated to be-

lieve that all men are born free and

equal; that they have certain inalienable

rights, chief among which are the right

to life, liberty and the pursuit of hap-

piness and that labor applied to land and

its contents and products creates all

wealth. He knows that without the skill-

ful application of his power to natural

resources there would be no capital, and

that unless he had been robbed of the

greater share of his product there could

be no millionaires and multi-millionaires,

with the billionaires almost in sight. He

knows that, in this country, by the aid of

labor saving machinery, the value of

an average day's labor is somewhere near

the ten dollar mark, but that he is per-

mitted to retain less than one fourth of

that amount for himself as wages,

while the rest is appropriated by the cap-

italist class.

Under present conditions there are very

few heads of families who can earn more

than \$500 a year, which, for an average

family of five, gives the magnificent sum

of one hundred dollars each, with which

to provide food, shelter, clothing and me-

dical attendance. There is practically

nothing left for mental development,

amusement or even recreation. It is uter-

ly impossible to lay by something to

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# "NEUTRALITY" FARCE

ENACTED BY PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALIST PARTY CONVENTION.

Formally Refused to Endorse A. F. of L. Scab-Hedgers; Actually Did So by Putting None Others on Its Ticket—An Exception That Accentuates Its Anti-Working Class Character.

Wilkinsburg, Pa., May 24.—If anything were needed to make a working-man proud of being a member of the Socialist Labor Party, regardless of the size of its membership, that needful thing was a visit to, and a look at the proceedings of the State Convention of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, which held forth May 20-22, in Allegheny City, Pa.

The proceedings of that convention demonstrated that it was a composite in character, a little bit of everything, very much mixed; in short, a sort of an intellectual hash, and may be given the definition that so accurately describes boarding house hash: "The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

The convention ruled on three subjects that are uppermost in the minds of all wage slaves, at present, who call themselves revolutionists, viz., the American Federation of Labor, the Industrial Workers of the World and the Party Press, and their actions demonstrate that experience is of no value; and that the Socialists Party in Pennsylvania cannot or will not learn, as it has not budged from the position taken at the National Convention in 1904, except that it made progress like a crab (backward), in the make-up of its State ticket.

The convention declared for neutrality in regard to economic organization and refused to endorse the A. F. of L. or I. W. W. and voted against party ownership of an official organ.

From a "neutral" standpoint, the ticket nominated is "fearfully and wonderfully" made. Every candidate except one, is a member of Gompers' scab-hedging organization, the A. F. of Hell; and the exception is from the middle class, a "farmer"; one of the "little" farmers who, when opportunity offers, skins the wage slave the same as the "little" business man.

We can afford to advertise the Socialist Party ticket in Pennsylvania and demonstrate its boasted "neutrality". Governor, Jas. H. Mauer, Reading, Pa.; member Plumbers' Union; Lieutenant Governor, Chas. P. Gilday, Coal Dale, Pa.; National Board of United Mine Workers; Secretary Internal Affairs, H. W. Kane, Transfer, Pa., farmer; Auditor-General, Edward Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., member Hatters' Union.

There you are. After SAYING it would not endorse the A. F. of L., the convention, by its action in picking out A. F. of L. candidates in the strongest possible way endorsed the Belmont-Civic Federationized A. F. of L.; and, posing as a working class political organization representing class solidarity on election day, one day in the year, they ask votes for candidates who represent craft division and craft scaberry three hundred and sixty-four days in a year.

Neither was the nominating done innocently, as the A. F. of L. gouger was there, shouting out the good union (sic) record of the nominees.

The rank, rotten hypocrisy of saying they would not endorse and then giving an emphatic endorsement to organized scaberry, gives a demonstration of intellect which "boarding house hash," but faintly describes.

And its "neutrality" to the I. W. W.—compare its action towards its own members who belong to the I. W. W.—did it do with them as it did with the members of the scabby A. F. of L?

Naturally, if it means anything, means the same attitude to all; and were the convention honest in its professions it would have treated all alike, but even the one candidate who was not a member of any union was taken from the middle class, a farmer, and the I. W. W. members in their own party ignored entirely.

Hypocrisy also showed its cowardly face, in the manner in which the endorsement of the I. W. W. was smothered, and accompanying the cowardice was deceit, for hypocrites are both cowards and deceivers.

The convention not having the manhood to come out against the I. W. W. openly, had a clipping from the "Industrial Worker" of May, where, in answer to an "Inquirer," the Editor said the I. W. W. had not sought the endorsement of the Socialist Party and it was impressed on the delegates (and here the A. F. of L. gouger got in his work) that the I. W. W. did not want the endorsement of the Socialist Party and "in accordance with the wish of the I. W. W. as expressed in the clipping taken out of the 'Industrial Worker,' the Socialist Party would not endorse"; these are the exact words of one of the delegates.

Words fail to give adequate expression

for the contempt due such a cowardly underhand method, and any men or set of men with any mental or moral stamina would scorn as beneath their dignity, a resort to what is a cowardly subterfuge.

Truly the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania can, with satisfaction, leave the Socialist Party with its "neutrality" record, which is an endorsement of organized scaberry, and the resultant defeat of labor on the economic field.

The mental hash of the convention was also put on view, in the words of the delegate who placed the farmer in nomination. He said: "I want to place in nomination a member of a large portion of the working class who do not consider themselves workingmen, the farmer; a member of a local composed entirely of farmers." And not a word of protest from any one in the convention to that statement! Verily class lines blend here and there when a so-called Socialist convention will listen to the small farmer class called wage slaves, and such rotten economics. This of itself accounts for a large party membership, and the Socialist Labor Party is more than satisfied that there is an organization to attract such undesirable material.

In this case also "hash" just about describes the mental status of the Socialist Party convention.

However in the midst of chaos inseparable with the coming together of such a jumble of contradictions, one or two gleams of intelligence shine out like a couple of stars in a black sky, which show that the Socialist Labor Party has not lived in vain, and that, with it as a beacon light to show the way, the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania may yet move up and get in line with their party in New Jersey, Arkansas, and other States that have made and are making progress; but at present indications are not very much in evidence, thanks to the obstructive tactics of their A. F. of L. opponents.

In the matter of organization, the convention did take a step forward and centralized its organization, adopting practically the same form of organization as has been in existence in the Socialist Labor Party for the past five years, which demonstrates that the Socialist Labor Party in Pennsylvania, as everywhere else, leads the procession and is eventually followed by the Socialist Party.

The discussion on organization was amusing in the extreme. What bothered the convention was how to control the locals, as it appears that in the past there has been a sort of a local autonomy. One delegate said, "every local had a brand of Socialism of its own," and hired any old speaker it wanted.

It didn't seem to strike any of the delegates that this condition was a miniature of the national organization, wherein every State can have any old kind of Socialism it chooses and the N. E. C. of the Socialist Party is powerless to interfere. Neither did it seem to strike the delegates that the logical development of the centralization idea in the State organization was in direct contradiction to the autonomous Socialist Party organization in the nation, or that one brand of Socialism in the nation was of more importance than in the State, for control of the State would not give the working class power, where control of the nation would.

But contradictions seemed to be a specialty of the Socialist Party convention, and didn't worry them a bit.

However, we can look on the breaking up of local autonomy as a forerunner to the breaking up of State autonomy, which will come when the "hash" has been done away with and intelligence takes its place, and contradiction be no more.

The convention done one good thing, it stopped, or that is, it resolved to stop the making of dates between individual (tramp) speakers and subordinate organizations in the State, as all speakers whether from the National Committee or otherwise must make their dates through the State Committee.

How this will go down with the numerous freaks that are now making their own dates and terms remains to be seen; and it is more than probable that it will cause trouble in the future as it savors too much of "DeLeonism"; but we shall see what we shall see.

It does not take very long sitting in a convention such as that of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, to make a member of the Socialist Labor Party take a long breath of satisfaction that he is a member of an organization that will not tolerate the contradictions, the hypocrisy, the unsound economics, or the domination of the gougers of such a scab-hedging and capitalist-controlled organization as the A. F. of L. who mouth neutrality for the purpose of putting the capitalist blinders on those to whom they appeal for votes.

Live the Socialist Labor Party, which is not neutral, but stands for class solidarity three hundred and sixty-five days in the year.

Jas. A. McConnell.

## THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

THIRTY-TWO SOCIALIST DEPUTIES NOW SEATED IN FRENCH CHAMBER—BRITISH S. L. P. HOLDS NATIONAL CONVENTION AND ENDORSES I. W. W.—PROCLAMATION OF RUSSIAN UNION OF UNIONS.

### FRANCE.

In the recent elections, thirty-two Socialist deputies were elected to the Chamber, as follows:

Paul Constans	Jean Bouvier
Leon Thivrier	Paul Brousse
Elysee Lassalle	Emmanuel Chauviere
Albert Poulin	Jules Coutant
— Aldy	Victor Dejeante
Bernard Cadet	Adrien Mezier
Maximilian Carnaud	Gustave Rouanet
Jules-Louis Breton	Arthur Rozier
— Camuzet	Marcel Sembat
L. H. Robin	Edouard Vaillant
Gustave Delory	Albert Walter
Jules Guéde	Jean Jaurès
— Selle	Maurice Allard
Emile Basly	Prosper Ferrero
— Lamendin	Octave Vigne
Francis de Pressense	Betouille

The total French Socialist vote was 876,347.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fourth Annual Conference of the Socialist Labor Party was held at 6 Drummond street, Edinburgh on the 14th and 15th of April. Delegates were present from London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh and Falkirk Branches. The Conference decided to sit with open doors.

The chairman, Johnston, in formally opening the Conference, said that the S. L. P. had before it a hard and heavy task, but that during the last year signs were not wanting that the working class is awakening, which gave the members of the S. L. P. hope and confidence for the future. During the past year the party had had as heavy a strain upon it as ever previously, but the way in which the party had borne that strain was a good omen for the S. L. P.—the organization which must lead the workers to their emancipation. The S. L. P. was a united body, and it was impossible for us (as we saw the bogus Socialist parties doing) to move "unity resolutions," because there is no other Socialist party in the country to unite with. In the past year the N. E. C. had been able to make arrangements for the purchase of a printing plant, and there was no doubt about it with our own plant we would be able to accomplish a vast amount of work. There was one all-important feature that had held the attention of the S. L. P., and it was to be hoped this Conference would be able to settle this question—he referred to the question of Industrial Unionism. When a definite decision had been arrived at on that point he thought it would place the S. L. P. in a better position, and so clear the road for our march towards the Socialist Republic.

The following motion of the N. E. C. was introduced on the subject: "Considering that the task of emancipating the workers demands economic organization as well as political, the Socialist Labor Party endorses the new international union known as the Industrial Workers of the World, and urges the members and adherents of the party everywhere to set up clubs for the spread of industrial union principles as a preliminary to the definite establishment of the I. W. W. in Great Britain." The debate ended with an overwhelming vote in favor.

### RUSSIA.

The "Correspondance Russe" publishes the following resolution adopted by the Central Bureau of the Union of Unions, at the meeting last April 26:

By all sorts of humiliating proceed-

ings the government has at last succeeded in raising abroad, mainly in France, a loan of about \$425,000,000.

The autocratic bureaucracy quite willingly throws on the shoulders of the people a new burden; for the 425 million dollars the bureaucracy now possesses, thanks to this new loan, the Russian people will have to pay eventually in the neighborhood of one billion, owing to the seven and one-quarter per cent interest.

The enormous sum they have acquired, the Witte-Durnovo ministry is applying to cancelling its old foreign debts. Besides this it is used for no one knows what other secret purposes, scrupulously hidden from the people. These transactions, by postponing the inevitable collapse of the government, enable it for a little longer to respond to the clamors of the people with bullets, bayonets, prison and exile. New cannons, new gatling guns, armored automobiles, mobilization of the Cossack regiments, new organizations of rural and city police—these are the fruits of the new Russian loan. The public money is used to arm our oppressors. Our sons will have to pay off the price of our subjugation.

The Union of Unions denounces this loan as a crime against the nation. The Union of Unions declares that this loan, raised without the sanction and control of the people, cannot be considered, as binding upon the future popular government, as has been a full year ago declared by the Peasants' Union, the Workmen's Council, and all the Socialist parties.

Seeing that a goodly portion of the new loan, about \$90,000,000 was realized through the agency of the Russian banks, the Union of Unions declares to be an accomplice of a criminal government and a traitor to his country, any Russian citizen who subscribed to the loan. Shameful and ruinous financial deals such as this new loan will become impossible only under the regime of a popular sovereignty.

Finally, an effective popular government cannot be set up save by a constitutional Assembly, combining in itself full legislative, jurisdictional, and executive power, convoked on the basis of universal secret and equal suffrage, without distinction as to race or sex.

### GERMANY.

At the April elections at Darmstadt, the Social Democratic candidate having obtained 13,855 votes against about 16,000 received by the two other candidates a second ballot was taken. This time he was elected by a vote of 16,656.

The May First celebration this year assumed a particularly solemn aspect. Most of the working class organizations commemorated the day by stopping work and by demonstrations.

The employers thought they could frustrate these plans by declaring several lockouts, but the workers, nothing daunted, called their bluff.

### AUSTRIA.

The party administration has decided to declare a general strike at the first intimation of the government of delaying the immediate application of the universal suffrage law.

### ITALY.

Work on the First of May came to an absolute standstill. The newspapers were taken by surprise, and not a wheel turned on the railways. The "Avanti" ran off more than 100,000 copies of its special May Day edition.

On Proposition to Postpone National Convention—Call Issued Therefor.

Chicago, May 19.—A proposition having issued from the Terre Haute Local and received the endorsement of several other organizations to postpone the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, heretofore announced for June 27, your General Secretary deems it necessary to issue this special circular on the subject.

The constitution makes no provision for the submission of referendums, and in the absence of specific instruction I

wish to state that the proposal to postpone the convention until after the trial of our brothers, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, has not only met with the approval of several organizations, but is endorsed by all members of the organization with whom I have opportunity to confer. The unanimous opinion is that should the convention be held in June the uncertainty that surrounds the trial of our persecuted brothers would very seriously affect the attendance, particularly from the Western

States. It is well known to all of you that the energies and resources of our entire body of local organizations are now taxed to the utmost in providing an adequate defense fund. So heavy is the drain in this respect upon the membership at the present time, that it is a matter of serious doubt whether the delegates that may be chosen from the west could attend the convention in June. Should the convention be held at that time with a small attendance it will readily be seen that our enemies would take advantage of that fact to promote what might prove to be a most serious result, not alone for the organization, but for our brothers in the meshes of an outrageous conspiracy.

Therefore, it seems wise in the face of all the circumstances to postpone the convention until the trial is ended. If Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are acquitted, the convention undoubtedly will be the most important ever held by the working class in this country, and since the proposal of the Terre Haute local seems to find general approval, no other course is open to your general secretary except to submit the matter to a vote of the members. You will find enclosed herewith blanks for a referendum vote, also credentials for delegates. The call

for the convention fixed for June 27 is also enclosed for your information. Delegates to the convention may be chosen immediately and credentials issued to them, so that should the vote be adverse to another postponement they will be ready and instructed for the convention called for June 27.

Should the capitalist class succeed in the infamous crime contemplated and a verdict of guilty be returned, it will then be necessary for us to call a convention to devise ways and means for a supreme effort to save the lives of our brothers. With this prospect before us, the only course we have is to submit a referendum, providing that as soon as practicable after the trial is ended a national convention of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be held in the City of Chicago, the exact date to be fixed in the call by the General Executive Board.

All local organizations are, therefore, urged to act immediately upon this most important matter. Delay may prove disastrous. Our duty to the general organization and to our imprisoned comrades demands prompt and intelligent action.

Wm. E. Trautmann,  
General Secretary-Treasurer.  
Chas. O. Sherman,  
General President.  
I. W. W.

Chicago, Ill., May 22, 1906.  
RESOLUTION TO BE VOTED ON.

"Whereas, The Moye-Haywood affair is of absorbing interest to the Industrial Workers of the World, and should have precedence over all others; and

"Whereas, The annual convention of the Industrial Workers is to be held about the time that the trial of our brethren will take place;" and

"Whereas, Many of our western unions could not be represented under existing circumstances, and the convention would cost a large amount of money which would better be used in this crisis for the defense of our persecuted brothers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the annual convention for this year be postponed until after the trial above referred to has been closed, subject to be called at such time thereafter as may be determined by the General Executive Board.

"Resolved, That the foregoing proceeding had by Terre Haute Local Union No. 9, of the Industrial Workers of the World, be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership for decision.

P. K. Reinbold, Chairman,  
"Theodore Dobs,  
"Eugene V. Dobs,  
"Committee."

### INSTRUCTIONS.

All unions shall call a special meeting; a committee should be elected to distribute ballots and collect them as soon as the members have voted. After the count has been made and results announced at the meeting, the election committee will sign the enclosed certificate, have it verified by the president and the secretary of the union, with the seal of the union affixed, and immediately forward it to headquarters, 148 W. Madison street, Chicago, with inscription on envelope "ballots." If in favor, vote "yes," and if opposed to the proposition embodied in the above resolution, vote "no." Every member must cast his own ballot. All voting accounts must be at headquarters not later than June 11, 1906.

Chas. O. Sherman,  
General President, I. W. W.  
W. E. Trautmann,  
General Secretary-Treasurer, I. W. W.

For the week ending May 26th, we received 150 subs to the Weekly People, and 42 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 201. We must have been misunderstood when we said, a few weeks ago, that we were out for more subscriptions, because they have been growing less ever since. For the Weekly People we had on April 28th, 219, May 5th, 156; May 12th, 199; May 19th, 163 and now, 159. Comrades, it is MORE and not LESS subscriptions that we want.

We have given this matter of Weekly People subscriptions, much time, effort and thought, but it always comes back to the same thing—dependence upon comrades and sympathizers. Some comrades keep at this work persistently, others by fits and starts, and the many do nothing at all. We get suggestions galore, but even the suggesters cannot make their own suggestions work. Again



## CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

### THE MINERS' SIDE REACHING LIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have received seventy-five of the Western Federation of Miners' illustrated posters: "Their Only Crime Loyalty to the Working Class"; also forty of the posters entitled: "Read and Reflect." I have distributed them in all the barber shops in Dover, Somersworth, Berwick, South Berwick, Samon Falls, and Portsmouth, and in public houses. I made them go as far as I could. I know, by the way they talk, it is news to many persons, to get the miners' side of the story.

With victory for the miners,

Frank D. Tubbets.  
Dover, New Hampshire, May 20.

### PROFOUND AND POETIC PASSAGES FROM GORKY'S LECTURE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

Among the many brilliant and poetic passages contained in Maxim Gorky's lecture at Carnegie Hall, on May 19, 1906, on the Czar, the Duma and the People, the following are some that have impressed themselves upon the writer's mind.

The Russian government may continue to kill, kill and kill the people of Russia, but they will never kill its spirit.

During the year 1905 Russia was flooded with millions of revolutionary pamphlets and proclamations. They covered the Russian soil like snow flakes, but their effect was that of sparks which kindled into a flame.

The Russian people, thirsting for liberty imbibed the new gospel of freedom preached to it, like the parched earth drinks in the rain that falls upon it.

The Duma now voices the demands of the whole people. It is now a power. The people have raised it to the height of their own temper. Liberals have been transformed into Radicals.

No sooner had the Duma responded to the people's will than it began to take root in the Russian soil like the oaks of the centuries. It is nourished by the best sap of the nation.

If the Duma stands firm and does not yield to the Czar, he will disperse it at the point of the bayonet. If it does yield, the people will abandon it and throw themselves into the Revolution.

Russia thus stands on the threshold of a Revolution. Beyond this threshold freedom waits. If blood is shed, the guilt must rest upon the head of the Czar.

W. T.

Brooklyn, N. Y. May 20.

### AS TO THE PAST AND TOWARDS FUTURE HISTORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

We of the Socialist Labor Party and some of the Socialist Party members (who are also members of the "mixed" local Industrial Workers of the World here in Washington, D. C.), had a sort of a conference last Sunday to find ways and means to work in co-operation for the advancement of the I. W. W. in this locality, which conference was encouraging in every way. But the Socialist Party side made a statement which is of interest, because, they say that they have it from high authority, but did not give away the name from whom they got it.

Statement: The comrades, Daniel De Leon and Eugene V. Debs, held a secret meeting a day or so previous of the I. W. W. convention last June in Chicago. At this supposed secret meeting E. V. Debs demanded of D. De Leon to stop mud slinging as Editor of the People and also as S. L. P. Delegate to this I. W. W. convention, and if De Leon can promise that then he, Debs, is enabled to come out in a decided way to work in all possible ways in co-operation with De Leon, wherefore Comrade De Leon agreed and promised to be a sort of a good boy in the future.

Therefore they said: It was not Debs who changed but it was De Leon who changed and enabled thereby Debs to come out the way he came.

Now, I want to ask the following questions through the People's letterbox:

1. Did the comrades, Daniel De Leon and Eugene V. Debs, have a secret meeting a day or so previous to the I. W. W. convention, last June in Chicago?

2. And if this secret meeting was

ever held, did Comrade De Leon agree and promise to stop mud slinging as Editor of the People and as S. L. P. Delegate to the I. W. W. convention in the said convention as demanded of him (if true) by E. V. Debs? or was Comrade De Leon influenced in any way through this supposed secret meeting to change his ideas or position he formerly held?

Fraternally yours,

W. HAMMERLINDL.  
117 E. street, N. W.

Washington, D. C., May 22.

[1st. On Monday, June 26, 1905, the day before the opening of the I. W. W. convention, Daniel De Leon and Eugene V. Debs met in Chicago by appointment, at 10 a. m., in the office of Chas. O. Sherman, the now President of the I. W. W. There was nothing "secret" about the meeting, although it was not announced either by posters on the streets, or insertions in the papers, nor yet were tickets of admission sold, nor the public invited under a "Come one, come all."

2d. At that meeting neither did Debs demand pledges from De Leon, nor did De Leon demand pledges from Debs, nor yet did either volunteer any. The meeting was merely a friendly meeting, where a friendly exchange of views was had—made possible by the clarified atmosphere brought on by the approach of the I. W. W. The substance of question No. 2 is purely a figment of some small man's smaller brain, and must be as amusing to Debs as it is to De Leon himself.

As to whether De Leon "changed in any way" his "ideas of position," that is for the public to decide. He maintains that he is hewing close to the line, as close as ever. The howl of the grafters, the increased viciousness of the snarls of the politicians, and the higher pitch of the buzz of the busibody gossips rather bear out his contention.—Ed. The People.]

### STANDARD OIL VS. PUBLICITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

J. I. Clarke, the newly-appointed press agent of the Standard Oil Company, furnishes us with another illustration as to how the trust gradually gets rid of its foes. Clarke was editor of McClure's when Miss Ida Tarbell began her series of articles on the great industrial combination and Wall Street financiers understand that he rendered Miss Tarbell every encouragement in her attacks on John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, Daniel O'Day, and H. M. Flagler, the big men in the oil combine.

Clarke is a very brilliant journalist, and too dangerous to remain outside of the Rockefeller influence in these days of graft, secret rebates and other means of violating the Inter-State Commerce law—and so he has been taken in under the beneficent wings of the oil combine, where, for a stipend of \$20,000 annually, he will defend with his pen the men and methods he urged Miss Tarbell to expose a few years ago.

Tis an old story with the Rockefellers, this snuffing out of opposition. S. C. T. Dodd, for years the general solicitor of the company, and one of the ablest corporation lawyers in the United States, fought them until they were forced to employ him at \$50,000 per annum, thus ridding themselves of a formidable opponent.

John D. Archbold fought them at the age of twenty so successfully that at thirty he was in their employ at a big salary, afterwards becoming one of the directors, and a factor of the greatest kind in the councils of the trust. The motto of the magnates at No. 26 Broadway is, if you can't beat an enemy, buy him in; always, to them, a cheap investment, even if the salary foots up \$50,000, as it does in the case of Mr. Dodd, who, at the moment, is a hopeless paralytic, whose illness was brought on by overwork in the interests of his employers; and whose death is expected at any time.

There is at this time only Miss Tarbell outside of the oil breastworks, and right here it may interest Weekly People readers to know that Herbert N. Casson, one-time editor of the "Coming Nation," would-be editor of Golden Rule Jones' paper, and the erstwhile Socialist, is a frequent visitor to the Standard Oil headquarters. It puzzles the writer to know whether Casson has any use value to the financial brigands, headed by H. H. Rogers, or whether he is trying to "butt in." "Bide a wee—and we shall see," says Claudio.

Jamaica, L. I., May 19.

### FAVORABLE IMPRESSIONS OF THE PATERSON STRIKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

I was out to Paterson, N. J., yesterday, and saw some of the silk workers

who are on strike at Arohson and Bloom's mill. No one could go there and learn at first hand what is being done without being strongly impressed. That they are at the disadvantage of striking in a dull season in the business, is true; but, as the strike was forced upon them, the time was not of their choosing, so that is no fault of theirs. Whatever resources or opportunities there are, the strikers have the genius to take advantage of them. The methods they have developed for effective picketing and bringing pressure to bear upon the strike breakers prove that. Besides they have a grasp of the situation such as striking pure and simple never have.

When the firm of Arohson & Bloom began their attempt to crush the I. W. W. by weeding out the active workers in their employ, they thought they were pretty smooth; and then, when the strike was declared, Bloom called up some of the Jewish workers and told them he was only trying to get rid of the gentiles so as to hire nobody but Jews in the shop, while Arohson in a similar way made love to some of the gentiles. These stories about preference for Jews and for gentiles were both soon current in the I. W. W.; the trick was seen through and so they got nobody, neither Jew nor gentile. The firm also reminded the workers of their previous strike experiences, for it is a fact that the silk workers of Paterson in the past have gone out on strike, led by the pure and simple unions, and stayed out on promises, received no support and been forced to go back, knocked out. The bosses tried to make capital of this. The strike didn't collapse, however, as the firm had hoped.

Published statements that the shop is working full-handed, and big advertisements for help, all at the same time, were of no avail; so, during the early part of last week, the firm began having the pickets arrested. Still the strike didn't collapse. In order to substantiate the great farce (pardon, "strike"), Mr. W. D. Ryan, Mitchell's right arm, introduced his famous resolution that no agreements should be signed unless the same would be signed for the 28 states; in other words, for all the coal industry. A few weeks after a second convention was called, the first act on the program was to rescind Ryan's resolution. That meant to disrupt the results of ten years' sacrifice to the Mine Workers' Union. It meant defeat to the greatest union in America, just when its success seemed assured.

But that was not enough; for not only have they disrupted the movement, but they have created a division among the miners and the mine laborers, by passing a resolution stating that the mine properties must be respected and protected; and providing that the pump men, firemen and engineers be allowed to work, on condition they receive the 1903 scale. (It was not necessary to have this agreement signed as agreed by the convention; that is, by all the competitive fields at once, and the national executive board was empowered to dictate to the different state executive boards on the matter, so as to best serve the interests of the capitalists). The above constituted the second act in the great farce!

With only two acts, the farce would have been rather short; a third one was needed; here it is! The operators are at liberty to sign the agreement as they want to. That meant that F. C. Robbins could run his mines while the other competitive fields were on strike. The fakirs, to give color to their transactions, told the delegates that they were not on strike, merely suspending work; and that about 50 per cent of the operators were ready to sign the agreement; and, within a couple of weeks the balance of the operators would also sign. Now comes the best part of it. We are idle since the first of April, and the operators still refuse to sign the scale.

The Illinois State Executive Board has sent a circular to all the locals in the state, requesting the miners to allow all the laborers to work at CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRING IN AND OUT OF THE MINES. Naturally, the greatest part of the Northern Illinois locals has rejected the circular; and, as a consequence, the state executive board has refused to send us any financial aid. (The miners of Illinois have a strike fund amounting to a million dollars). Now, 51 days after we quit work, misery is raging at nearly every door.

This locality has called a special sub-district convention to see what action should be taken toward the despotism of those who are supposed to be our servants instead of our rulers. They have the power to subjugate and starve us to death.

I hope the day is not very far off when the fakirs will be swept into oblivion and the people will organize themselves into the union which makes an injury to one an injury to all; that union which declares war against the expropriators of the fruits of labor, and the system of expropriation which creates the two classes of oppressor and oppressed. Down with fakirism! For the Social Revolution!

JOS. CORNA.  
Spring Valley, Ill., May 21.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

## BELMONT EMPLOYEES

Very Much Dissatisfied—Old Men Mis-treated, Wages Indirectly Reduced and Labor Displaced.

The railroad workers in this city are very much discontented with their conditions. Discussing the matter recently one of them said to a representative of The People:

The United Mine Workers of America has been working hard for many years to bring all the different competitive fields upon one field; that is, to have their different contracts expire on the same date. And this work was accomplished! At the national convention held in Indianapolis, on Jan. 16, 1906, no less than 28 states were representing their local unions. At that moment the slaves of the mines felt that the coal industry of this great country could have been paralyzed if necessary to realize their point; and the understanding was unanimous that conditions should be changed. But they poor slaves did not know, at the time, that the greatest obstacle in their way was their leaders!

After three weeks' discussion at that convention, the immortal Mitchell (sic), issued his encyclical and declared the great farce, called strike, would destroy the coal operators if they did not accept his demands. War was on, and 1,300 delegates left that convention under the impression that they would stand by one another from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In order to substantiate the great farce (pardon, "strike"), Mr. W. D.

Ryan, Mitchell's right arm, introduced his famous resolution that no agreements should be signed unless the same would be signed for the 28 states; in other words, for all the coal industry.

A few weeks after a second convention was called, the first act on the program was to rescind Ryan's resolution.

The railroad worker then continued:

"I have heard of the treatment accorded a good many, but I know of two old twenty-year employees who were told that they were too old and would have to resign their jobs as motormen at \$2.50 per day. They being poor, like all wage workers necessarily must be after paying high rents and prices for the necessities of life, had to re-apply to the Metropolitan Railway Company for a job. One was given an unsteady position as mud wagon driver at \$2.00 per day; the other got a switchman's job at \$1.50 for twelve hours' work. Such is the reward for all who have served the company faithful and well."

Regarding the future plans of the Belmont-Ryan combination, the railroad worker said:

"The New York City Railway Company is planning, especially so since the Belmont-Ryan merger, to cut down its labor force; and I have heard it rumored that soon a direct cut in wages will be made. How true this remains to be seen. I for one believe such an attempt will not be made: it would arouse the already too much abused men to the boiling point, and would show too plainly the antagonism of interests between the capitalist and the laborer.

"I have, however, noticed how wages have been indirectly reduced within the last six months on nearly all divisions, with the exception of during the rush hours—two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening—where both the day and night crews are concentrated to carry the passengers. One crew has to cover as much ground now as it formerly took two crews. This cuts down mileage, or increases headway, making it harder, and taking a crew longer to make the trip (by the way, motormen and conductors are not paid by the day but by the trip or mile.) The more stops, or being held by starters or inspectors or swings at depots, the longer it takes you to make the required number of trips, for which you receive \$2.00 or \$2.50, according to seniority of service.

"On one division I know positively that two trips have been added, and where men formerly worked eleven to twelve hours, they are now working thirteen to fifteen hours for the same wages. On that same division thirty runs or cars have been taken off within the last six months, making a total of sixty motormen and conductors forever jobless on that division."

Speaking of conditions affected by labor-displacing devices, The People man's companion said:

"About 500 switchmen lost their jobs through the introduction of the automatic electric switch. The rest of the switchmen and a good many flagmen's wages were reduced from \$2.00 and \$2.25 to \$1.75 and \$1.50 per day of twelve hours. Even the register inspectors, with the exception of a few, are entirely eliminated, increasing the work of the conductor. And so on; numerous instances may be cited."

Asked what remedy he had to offer, the railway worker replied:

"The railroad workers must wake up before it is too late!!! They must thwart the attempt of the capitalists to gradually sink them down to a coolie level. I would say to them, as a means to this end: Don't run for advice, when you are ground down, to the capitalist or his agents; from preacher or priest

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

less time than it took the Russians to do so.

H. H. WORCESTER, MASS.—Can not tell when the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case will come up for trial. A report from Idaho was to the effect that the Judge before whom the case is to come up said it could be manifestly improper to try the men while the habeas corpus proceeding was still pending before the U. S. Supreme Court. Then the report came that the case before the Supreme Court could not be argued before October. If these two reports are correct, the trial will not be on for some time yet.

A. V. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—What lawyer Tommy Morgan meant when, as the reason for his objections to the I. W. W., he referred to his "38 years' experience (sic) as a factory hand" and his "25 years experience (sic) in Unions" was that his "experience" (sic) caused him to drop the idea that "the emancipation of the working class itself." It means that, with his change of class surroundings, he has changed his opinion and has become a bourgeois politician. In other words, it has happened to Tommy the ex-factory hand and now lawyer, what happened to the ex-working girl and now wife of capitalist Stokes, who, when a working girl realized the necessity of strikes, and now, when a lady, decries strikes. It is all natural. Only, these metamorphosed working people, should not give their "experience" as working people as argument for their subsequent capitalist class convictions.

B. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—It happened with a member of the British Social Democratic Federation. He was expelled because an article, that he sent to "Justice" and was rejected, was sent by him to The People and published here. "Justice" is a privately-owned paper. But disrespect to a privately-owned paper in a party that tolerates such papers to the exclusion of a party-owned press is construed as "treason" to the party itself—on the same principle that an assault upon bourgeois property is treason to capitalist society. Privately-owned papers, in a party that considers party-ownership wicked, means the despotism of the clique within the party which owns the private paper. It despotes the members. Whosoever finds fault with them and their private concern is hounded out. Watch and you will see the thing working here.

D. D. F., NEWARK, N. J.—Can accept no such logic. The readiness of some Socialist party organizations to plant themselves with the Socialist Labor Party upon the I. W. W. cannot and may not be construed as having a whitewashing effect upon those S. P. organizations, which, being dominated by pure and simple political Socialists, keep up their record as bruisers for the A. F. of Hell. Quite the contrary.

W. J., COLUMBUS, O.—Why, man, there is nothing on earth more lacking in individuality than the capitalist stockholders of minority stock. They are a large majority of the stockholders in any concern, the stock they hold is however, a minority. They dare not call their souls their own. They bend and cringe and fawn and say amen like jellyfishes.

L. F., TIENTSIN, CHINA; R. F., NEW YORK; "A SOCIALIST," MILWAUKEE, WIS.; B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.; W. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.;

**OFFICIAL**

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.  
S. L. P. OF CANADA  
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street, London Ont.  
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
a-6 New Reade street, New York City  
(The Party's literary agency.)  
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

## N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting at headquarters, Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, on May 25. C. Olson and H. Deutsch absent. Moren in chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications: Two from Organizer Samuel L. Brooks, on tours of Katz and Jackson, and industrial conditions in Binghamton. Answered by secretary; action endorsed. From Organizer James L. Trainor, answering letter requesting information as to action of Section on Troy State convention recommendations to build up State agitation fund; will come up at next meeting. From Organizer George Elze, Section Albany, inquiring about dues stamp and answering letter requesting information as to action of Section on Troy State convention recommendations to build up State agitation fund, stating that same were being carried out as far as possible; weekly collections are being taken up regularly, and campaign lists are being pushed, one of the latter having nearly \$10 thereon. Filed. From State Organizer Katz, Fort Edwards, reporting on work done in Nyack, Albany, Troy and Schenectady. Meetings are arranged for three last named cities and the work of securing signatures in the counties in which they are located is being pushed, with prospects of success. Comrades in Rensselaer County have also arranged to co-operate with him in securing signatures in Saratoga and Warren Counties. Will also connect with comrades in Fulton County (Gloversville). In Washington County the work of gathering signatures is completed. Was greatly encouraged by attitude of workingmen, who, when signing, also urged their shop mates to sign, saying "that's the only party," etc. Also received information from them that will prove valuable in other counties. Will take up work in Essex County next. Report was received and filed. From Organizer Matthew Steele, Section Rockland County, nominating petition lists with more than the required number of signatures. Received; and Rockland County accorded the place of honor in the matter of securing signatures.

Monroe Fuller, Sherborne, N. Y., was elected a member-at-large.

Correspondence Bureau read letters concerning notaries at Watertown, Schoharie, Syracuse and Rochester. Action approved; instructions given.

Financial secretary reported on the increased interest shown in the State Agitation Fund. Plans for augmenting the fund still further were considered and acted on. Members, friends and sympathizers are urged to push this fund. This will be a good campaign; and the New York State Executive Committee wishes, in the interests of revolutionary Socialism, to be in a position to send several speakers through the State as it increases. Send in funds now; and plan to send them in regularly and continuously by means of weekly or monthly collections and payments.

After hearing the report of the financial secretary, the committee adjourned.

Justus Ebert, Secretary.

## NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

Comrades and Friends:—Keep drumming away for a good solid state campaign fund. Speak of it whenever and wherever you meet with others. Utilize every opportunity that presents itself and create them when they don't present themselves with sufficient frequency. Since our last acknowledgments on May 23, the following items have been received:

Section New York County, 2-3 on: list 4, 14th and 18th A. D.'s, 6/c; list 21, 28th A. D.; list 25, 30th A. D., \$3.50; total \$11.51.

Geo. Luck, Brooklyn ..... 50  
Otto Barthel, New York ..... 5.00  
"Lucifer," New York ..... 25

Henry S. Timmins, New York ..... 1.00  
J. Van Veen, New York ..... 1.00

Stand. Section New York, on list 83 ..... 5.00  
New York—J. Simon, \$1 ..... 2.00  
John Mazanek, \$1 ..... 2.00

Total ..... \$26.26  
Acknowledged May 23 ..... \$95.93

Grand total ..... \$122.19  
Henry Kuhn, Financial Secretary,  
N. Y. State Executive Committee.

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, May 19, the following contributions were received to the above fund:  
John M. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. .... \$ 1.00  
J. A. Larson, New Haven, Ct. ..... 1.00  
Birger Knutson, Jersey City, N. J. .... 1.00  
August Gillhaus, collected at meeting in Okla. Terr. ..... 3.00  
Section Houston, Tex., collection ..... 1.60  
John J. Leahy, New York ..... 1.00  
Mrs. M. Swenson, New York ..... 1.00  
Total ..... \$ 9.60  
Previously acknowledged ..... \$2,645.11

Grand total ..... \$2,654.71  
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## CLEVELAND, ATTENTION!

Section Cleveland, O., S. L. P., will hold its city and county convention on Sunday, June 3, at Section hall, 356 Ontario street, top floor. All members, sympathizers and readers of The People are urgently invited to attend. The returned delegates to the State Convention will be ready to render their report. John D. Goerke, Organizer.

## CINCINNATI, ATTENTION.

Gregory Maxim will address a mass meeting at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street, on June 4, under the auspices of the Bund.

Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party, urges all friends and sympathizers to attend this meeting and help make it a success. Doors open at 7 p.m.

Tickets can be had from all comrades or at S. L. P. headquarters, 1339 Walnut street.

## UNION COUNTY, N. J., TAKE NOTICE.

Special meeting of Section Union County, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on FRIDAY, June 1, 8 p.m., at 445 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. Members should attend without fail.

Chas. Fallath, Organizer.  
Open air meeting will be held June 2, Saturday, 8 p.m., corner of E. Jersey and Broad streets, Elizabeth, N. J. Speaker will be Fred A. Olpp, of New York City. Organizer.

## OF INTEREST TO ERIE COUNTY.

Section Erie County has opened new headquarters at 550 Broadway, near Jefferson street, Buffalo. All friends, sympathizers and members are welcome.

## CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged ..... \$461.76  
George Ott, New York ..... \$ .50

C. Lesino, New York ..... 1.00  
Peter Faber, Kent, Ohio ..... 1.00

H. W. Bodholdt, Sturgeon Lake, Minn. .... 1.00

E. Hoepfner, Metuchen, N. J. .... 1.00

James Walsh, Aberdeen, Wash. .... 5.00

E. Coleman, Winnipeg, Canada ..... 1.00

Mrs. William H. Randell, New York ..... 2.00

Chas. Fischer, Salt Lake City, Utah ..... 10.00

Geo. Ferch, Fairfield, Wash. .... \$ 2.00

Received by Olive M. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal., from: J. A. Leach, Tucson, Ariz. \$5; Wm. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz. \$1; A. S. Dowler, Finlay, Tex. \$2; Frank Bohn, Seattle, Wash. .... \$15; Jas. Flynn, St. Paul, Minn. \$2; Frank Crossman, Seattle, Wash. \$2 ..... 27.00

D. Weiman, Canada ..... 1.00

F. Miller, Providence, R. I. .... 50

M. Miller, Mapleville, R. I. .... 25

A. Hugo, Naserville, R. I. .... 50

Wm. H. Bishop, Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..... 2.00

Grand total ..... \$517.51

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND.

The following contributions were received to this fund during the week ending with Saturday, May 19:

Gottfrid Gustafson, Lester, Wash. .... \$ .50

George Ott, New York ..... 50

Chas. Fischer, Salt Lake City, Utah ..... 10.00

Total ..... \$ 11.00

Previously acknowledged ..... \$2,645.50

Grand total ..... \$2,656.50

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## INDIANAPOLIS DEBATE.

On Tuesday evening June 5, a debate between Theodore Bernine and Frank F. Young will take place at headquarters of the Section Indianapolis, 29 South Delaware street. This debate, involving as it does, very important points in the understanding of the principles of Socialism, makes it urgent upon all members to attend.

Organizer.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

## EARTHQUAKE NOTES

THE WAY AUSTRALIAN CLASS-CONSCIOUS WORKMEN SEE THE CATASTROPHE AND CAPITALIST NATURE AS REVEALED BY IT.

(From the Sydney, Australia, People.)

The appalling horror of the 'Frisco earthquake has "staggered humanity," and the usual pseudo-scientific reasons have been paraded and sentimentalism and cheap philosophy indulged in by the daily opinion manufacturers.

America is the land of "big things," and styled by the modest Yankees who own that part of the planet, "God's footstool"; and now part of it is kicked over.

Socialists know that all the wit and genius of man cannot prevent convulsions of nature, which are beyond human control. But when they occur, provision could be made to minimize their effects, and collective human action come to the rescue of the sufferers.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world akin" is a truth always quoted in times of calamity, but is not acted upon—a mere passing spasm, that's all.

If all are akin, why the hostility towards Socialism—the only form of human society and well-being to practically establish that kinship?

Socialists are accused of being dwellers in cloudland, and visionaries; but strange to say, they are always cynical when the "world is shocked" or overflowing with temporary sympathy—as it is now over the 'Frisco upheave. And why? Here, well, here are a few reasons:

Says the cable: "The rich are flying to the Bay cities." The poor remain, being unable to meet the exorbitant demands of the boatmen." Of course the poor remain—they always do. For hath it not been said: "The poor ye have always with you?"

The poor are the workers, whose labor

## LEAVES THE A. F. OF L.

WICHITA, KANSAS, BAKERS' LOCAL JOINS I. W. W.

Central Labor Union Misleaders Visit Employers to Coach Them in Methods to Drive Workers Back, Without Success—Bosses Hasten to Grant Demands

Wichita, Kansas, May 26.—Enclosed is a copy of the wage agreement reached by the Baker Workers' Local No. 224, I. W. W., to supplant the old yearly contract of the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, which we withdrew from last January. By the way, we think our local is the pioneer bakers' local in the I. W. W. as well as the first local to withdraw from the B. C. W., I. T. U., denouncing it as a Gomperized bunch of scab herders with which we refuse to longer be associated.

The Central Labor Union of this place has fought us ever since and has sent delegates around to the boss bakers, instructing them not to recognize us as a trades union; because we did not recognize craft lines and could not therefore control any particular craft. The bosses were jubilant over this and were confident that they had at last found a weapon with which the bakers' union could be destroyed. They refused to sign the enclosed agreement when we presented it to them for their inspection. Upon our telling them however that they would not be allowed to sign it if they wanted to, that we didn't consider their word worth a contract, that our organization did not allow its members to tie themselves up with contracts they were nonplussed but hastened to assure us that they didn't want any trouble and would grant any of the demands we requested.

Wichita, Kansas, May 15, 1906.

To the Boss Bakers of Wichita, Kansas:

The following is the agreement under which the Bakers' Union of The Industrial Workers of the World of Wichita, Kansas, have decided to work for the ensuing year.

Clause 1. Only members in good standing in the Industrial Workers of the World shall be employed in the recognized union bakeries of Wichita.

Clause 2. Wages for foremen shall be not less than \$15 per week; wages for second hands not less than \$11 per week. No helper shall receive less than \$4 per week. Jobbers shall receive not less than \$2.50 for 10 hours' work.

Clause 3. Only one helper shall be allowed to each shift.

Clause 4. 10 hours shall constitute a day's work; 6 days shall constitute a working week, and there shall be an intermission of not less than 36 hours between the end of one week and the beginning of the next week.

Clause 5. All over-time shall be paid at the regular rate of wages for all hands.

Clause 6. Shop delegates bearing the proper credentials of this union shall be admitted to any shop during working hours.

By order of Local Union 224, Industrial Workers of the World.

## A GALA DAY

Such Will Be the Fourth of July at Cypress Hills Park.

Pursuant to a call of the Organize of Section New York County, Socialist Labor Party, the entertainment committee met for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the coming Fourth of July picnic at Cypress Hills Park, celebrating the Sixth Anniversary of the existence of the Daily People. The price was decided upon at 15 cents a person, children free. A committee consisting of Traurig and Northrop was elected to take charge of printing and distributing tickets. Tickets can also be obtained from office of Organizer Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street. As 20 per cent of the net proceeds of this picnic will go towards the State Campaign Fund, in accordance with a decision of the General Committee, it is to be expected that members everywhere in Greater New York will make an effort to sell an unusual number of tickets.

Cypress Hills Park is one of the most picturesque parks in Greater New York, in size it is one of the largest. It has beautiful cozy nooks and cool shady spots. It is surrounded by beautiful lakes where rowing may be indulged in. It is within easy reach. Altogether it is a grand place. A day spent in it will afford much pleasure to all.

The committee will arrange games for the young and old, man and woman, thin and stout. The bowling alley will also be at the disposal of patrons. But aside from all this, don't forget the good cause for which part of these proceeds are to go. This at the same time, being the Sixth Anniversary Celebration of the Daily People, this picnic should be made a record breaker. Make it one!

The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Nineteenth Wards will be organized into the Socialist Labor Party, at a meeting to be held SATURDAY, June 2, 8 p.m., at Newman's Hall, 224 Blue Island avenue, between Twelfth and Taylor streets. Come early.

Jac. Billow.

A. Orange, Secretary.

## READ THE "SOCIALIST"

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148 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

## SECTION CALENDAR

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p.m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.